

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK. NIGHT EDITION. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1894. TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

IT LOOKS GRAVE.

The Situation in Colorado is Extremely Serious.

The Governor Proposes to "Stop the Row."

AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Both Sides Must Disarm at Once He Says,

And the State Militia Shall Preserve the Peace.

DENVER, May 26.—Governor Waite does not hesitate to declare his sympathies are with the striking miners at Cripple Creek. He asked Attorney General Engley for an opinion as to the right of a sheriff to obtain an armed force from another county than that in which he is an officer.

The attorney general has returned a written opinion. "That the organization of an armed force of men in Arapahoe county to march to or enter El Paso county for the purposes alleged is conspiracy to do or aid in an unlawful act and all persons, members of such armed force or co-operating to organize or to send or transport into one county from another, are guilty of a conspiracy to do an unlawful act, and the deputizing of such men to act as deputy sheriffs by the sheriff of El Paso county is a violation of law."

The attorney general adds: "In case the El Paso county sheriff uses the armed force as deputy sheriffs, or as posse comitatus, and a riot or insurrection is precipitated by reason thereof, or if said armed force acts independently of said sheriff, and a riot or insurrection ensues by reason of an armed conflict with others, the chief executive of the state should preserve the peace of the commonwealth even if it should become necessary to call out the entire military force of the state. If the peace cannot be preserved otherwise martial law should be declared in the particular district, and all violators of public order, including said armed force, should be summarily dealt with, and the dignity of the state may be maintained inviolate."

Militia in Readiness.
All commandants of militia posts throughout the state have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for an active service call.

Gov. Waite said today: "It is my duty to stop this row. I shall probably about noon today issue a proclamation calling on all armed citizens to resume their daily avocations, and upon all lawless bodies to disperse."

"Those men from Denver who are under arms at Cripple Creek are to my mind rioters and an illegal body. In directing all illegal bodies to disperse, those deputies must take cognizance of the warning just as must any and all other bodies."

At the sheriff's office in this county, the governor's proclamation is regarded with more dread than the possibility of a conflict with the miners.
"Sheriff Bowers will not disperse his men. If he is the man I think he is," began Sheriff Burchinell. "At least I would not do it. The governor may entertain an anarchistic view of the laws of Colorado, but as a sheriff I believe I can deputize men regardless of where they come from or belong."

Supplies of Ammunition.
It has been learned that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been shipped from Denver to the Cripple Creek strikers during the past week. Two consignments consisted each of 800 guns and 10,000 rounds of ball cartridges.

The Cripple Creek mine owners who have determined to reopen their mines under the protection of armed guards are engaging men in this city and elsewhere to work at the rate of \$3 per day, of nine hours. About 30 commonwealers hired in this city left for Florence on the morning train under charge of ex-Adjutant General Kennedy. It is said several hundred quartermen and coal miners have been engaged. Cripple Creek, Colorado, and other points who will be shipped to the mines today.

Governor Waite remained in seclusion up to 1 o'clock today. Though informed that a fight had occurred at Cripple Creek, he has not ordered out the militia. It is thought he is preparing a proclamation ordering the Denver armed force at Cripple Creek to disperse.

To Mow With Dynamite.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 26.—The commonwealers at Ogden threaten to disregard the injunction of court and march through Davis county to Salt Lake, if they have to mow their way with dynamite. The authorities will not permit it if they can prevent it.

SITUATION AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

A Battle Between the Deputies and the Strikers.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 26.—News has just reached here that about midnight the strikers seized an engine and cars at Victor and proceeded to Wilbur, 10 miles down the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad, where the Denver deputies were encamped. A battle occurred at 4 a. m. between the strikers and the outpost of the deputies in which one miner was killed and three injured. Several deputies were also wounded.

A non-union miner was also shot and killed in a saloon at Victor at 7 a. m. The mob that attacked the deputies numbered about 300. Their approach was discovered by the deputies and firing at once began from both sides. The deputies fired from the windows of the coaches and the miners from behind boulders and trees.

The engagement did not last long. The miners retreated to Victor with one man killed, four wounded and several of their number missing.

The town of Victor is quiet, the armed miners having resumed their position on Battle Mountain and Bull hill.

The man killed in a saloon at Victor

was Wm. Rabideau, a deputy from Colorado Springs, who was driven out of the camp a few weeks ago, and ordered never to return. He made himself objectionable to the strikers by his efforts on behalf of Superintendent Locke of the LaBelle mine, who started the movement to put the mines on the 9-hour basis, and was run out of the camp after being severely beaten.

It is now positively known that no lives were lost by the blowing up of the Strong shaft house yesterday. It is reported here that Attorney C. S. Thomas of Denver, on behalf of the mine owners, is trying to have United States troops sent to the camp.

Captured by Women.
The strikers give the credit of disarming 11 miners and 7 deputies, which was accomplished yesterday, to two women, and they are receiving all the honor due to heroism.

The bunk-room at the Independence mine has been occupied by non-union miners for over a week. The sheriff has sent guards to protect them and there they remained in the very heart of the strike district. All efforts to force an evacuation had been ineffectual.

According to the story told by the strikers, the women sought admission to the building. They were allowed to enter. Then they flourished a revolver each and commanded the men to throw up their hands. The men acceded and the striking miners, who were near at hand appeared. The eighteen men were disarmed and their arms forfeited. They were marched by the strikers toward Cripple Creek and ordered not to appear in camp again.

CARS CAN'T RUN IN.

Striking Miners Refuse to Let the Railroads Act.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., May 26.—Special Agent Nikirk of the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad has just received word from Pres. Johnson that the officers of the railroad have been notified by the miners union that the company will not be permitted to run passenger or box cars into the town of Victor, which is now the terminus of the road.

The reason given by the men is that they want to know when deputy sheriffs and arms are sent in to use against them. The miners appear to have the key to the situation. They number nearly 800, are well armed and have an abundance of ammunition.

On the other hand the sheriff's force is small in numbers and appears to be poorly officered and equipped.

JUDGE HALLETT REFUSES.

He Says the State Government is in Socialistic Hands.

DENVER, Colo., May 26.—Judge Hallett in the United States circuit court this afternoon refused to grant an injunction to restrain the striking miners from interfering with the Raven mine at Cripple Creek, which is a subject of litigation in the United States court.

"If the state government," he said, "has fallen into the hands of the socialists which it has, that is your misfortune."

FORTY HOURS AT CHICAGO.

The Rock Island Reduces Time in Its Car Shops.

CHICAGO, May 26.—After next Monday the employees of the Rock Island car shops will work only five days a week and only eight hours a day.

The reason for the new rule is the prevalence of strikes in the coal fields and decrease in the earnings of the company. The rule applies to all departments with the exception of the brass foundry and will affect about 1,800 men.

HE SAID —

Gov. Altgeld Denies With Expletives That He is Going to Resign.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26.—In regard to reported rumors from Chicago that Governor Altgeld had serious intentions of resigning as chief executive of Illinois, the Associated Press representative called at the executive office today and asked the governor if it was so. He said: "That's nonsense and nothing in it at all. The matter is only rumor, not officially so and a — lie all around; that's all there is to it."

The governor was at his office at the state house last night and today for the first time in nearly ten days.

The following telegram was received from Danville, Ill., today: "Send arms immediately and wire me on what train they will come. [Signed]"

"JOHN W. NEWTON, Sheriff."

To this Gov. Altgeld replied: "Shipped 50 rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition to your address by express."

[Signed] JOHN P. ALTGELD, governor.

The following was also received: "MARSHFIELD, Ills., May 26.—Will you lend us fifty Winchester for the protection of our mine? If so, express them quick. We look forward."

"Marshall Light and Power Co., [Signed] 'Per R. F. KNOLLE, Supt.'"

To this the governor replied: "Arms can only be issued upon requisition of the sheriff."

[Signed] "J. P. ALTGELD, Governor."

REORGANIZING SANTA FE.

A Plan For Reorganization Proposed at New York.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A plan for reorganizing the Atchison which, it is said, is regarded favorably by the committee provides for the issue of income bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, each shareholder of 100 shares of stock of the company to have the right to subscribe for a \$14,000 bond at par.

The changes already practically decided on will reduce the annual fixed charges of the entire system \$3,000,000, exclusive of the Atlantic & Pacific system on which the charge will be materially reduced.

The interest of the Colorado Midland bonds will be scaled, or the principal will be reduced. It is understood that the St. Louis and San Francisco securities will not be touched, and the second mortgage bonds will be made a contingent charge.

Decision Against a Railroad.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Northern Pacific railroad company today lost the Barden suit in the supreme court involving title to mineral lands within the limits of the Northern Pacific land grant. Millions of acres are involved.

BEHIND THE BARS.

Coxey and Browne Playing Checkers With Their Noses,

In the District Jail at Washington, D. C.

MORE WEALERS THERE

Fitzgerald's "Army" of Forty-Nine Arrive.

Fitzgerald Calls Them "Delegates"—Their Petition.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Jacob S. Coxey, Carl Browne and Christopher Columbus Jones are still in durance vile in the city jail, and liable to remain there the full twenty days they are sentenced for. They are the recipients of a great deal of sympathy from Washington people, and their cells are fragrant with flowers contributed by sympathizers. Coxey and Browne occupy cell 67 on the second tier, a big double cell; C. Columbus Jones, the silent, was given a cell in the lower tier. The apostles of reform are fed on the same prison fare that other prisoners get. Each is given for dinner a tin dish containing a good sized piece of meat, a baked potato and a slab of corn bread.

Browne has expressed his intention of not paying the \$5 fine imposed on him for walking on the grass, and says that he will serve out the extra ten days in default of payment.

An impression has gotten abroad that manacles were placed on the wrists of the imprisoned men, and produced much unfavorable comment.

Handcuffs were placed on all three of them when they were taken to the jail in the Black Maria, but were immediately removed on their arrival there.

With Coxey, Browne and Jones in jail, with no coffers in the commissary and no cash in the treasury, the commonwealth of Christ has reached the most despondent stage in its career.

Jesse Coxey is in command, with Oklahoma Sam as his chief of staff, but these two individuals lack magnetism, and the former particularly does not stand up to the heat of the day in the estimation of the men whom his illustrious father has misquid with such success.

Coxey and Browne spent their time today in the seclusion of the district jail preparing a bulletin intended for the edification of the public. When it was completed several typewritten pages were taken up with a discussion of the purposes of the Coxey movement, closing with an urgent appeal for money and supplies.

The entire camp is now at the new quarters on the meadow of Mr. Geo. W. Stegmaier near Highlands. Mrs. Coxey and little Legal delinger have taken up comfortable rooms on the upper floor of the hotel. There were seven new recruits yesterday, three from New York city and four of Galvin's contingent.

Michael Fitzgerald with his commonweal army from Boston is the only new arrival. His band of 43 industrials and little Legal delinger have taken up quarters in the small chapel annex to Mount Zion Methodist church, a house of worship of negroes in the northwest section of the city. The chapel is equipped with wooden benches, which the men are using for beds this evening. He delegates are by far the most intelligent in appearance of any of the armies of the unemployed that have reached this city. They have a petition to present to congress, but have not as yet made any plans concerning the manner of presenting it. The petition is strongly socialistic in its nature and goes much further than the Coxey plan. Fitzgerald says his men are in sympathy with Coxey, but they are not in any way connected with him or his army.

TO PARDON COXEY.

A Petition Sent from Springfield, Mo., to President Cleveland.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 26.—At a meeting of the sympathizers of Coxey last night resolutions were passed denouncing the treatment of Coxey in Washington, and a petition signed by the President to pardon him was prepared and signed by 680 persons.

Senator Vest was requested to present this petition in person and report to the chairman of the meeting what the president said.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

United Mine Workers Want the Shooting at Stickie Investigated.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., May 26.—The strikers generally attended a meeting at Mount Pleasant today and consequently there was very little marching.

At Federal, Pa., the United Mine workers passed resolutions asking their representative in congress, Hon. W. A. Sipe, to ask congress to appoint a committee to make a full inquiry into the mining troubles and the "uncalled for shooting" of men in the public highway of Fayette and Westmoreland counties.

WOMEN MARCHING.

Equal Suffrage Makes the Colorado Women as Brave as Men.

WALSBERG, Colo., May 26.—Six hundred Fremont county striking coal miners and sixteen women, who marched from Florence, a distance of nearly eighty miles, for the purpose of urging the miners in this district to strike, are in camp here.

They have made no violent demonstrations and decent to try will act like men." Several hundred strikers from Trinidad are coming and if the Picton and Rouse miners are not forcibly driven from the mines, they will certainly be subjected to great pressure to induce them to reconsider their determination not to strike.

HAVE TAKEN A TRAIN.

Eight Hundred Miners Mount Cars at Terre Haute for Pana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 26.—There are 800 miners in the Big Four yards at

Terre Haute holding a captured freight train in which they propose to ride to Pana, Ills. Mayor Ross has refused to interfere until the company issues warrants.

Sheriff Stout has been appealed to and gave the same answer. The men are peaceable, but do not propose to leave the train on which they came from Fontaine. At Fontaine, a few miles from Terre Haute, 1,500 miners have gathered about the coal chutes and refuse to allow freight engines to take coal. Passenger trains are not molested and pass on through. No freights have gone through, however, since last night. Supt. Neal has wired that if the men are taken to Pana there will be bloodshed and rather than move the men all the trains will be abandoned. The situation is considered critical and if the roads attempt to have warrants issued there will undoubtedly be trouble.

President Dunkerly has wired President McBride of the national order for advice and states the men will be governed by his advice.

NOBODY KNOWS ANYTHING

General Secrecy of Information on What Shall Be Done With Sanders.

Sanders' army is still held at Leavenworth by the United States authorities. Capt. Joe Waters said today in speaking of the matter: "I think we will accept Perry's proposition to let the men go on their recognizance. We have done nothing yet, and we cannot tell what we will do until Sanders goes to Leavenworth to consult with his men. I do not know when they will leave. They have not bought the steamboat 'Belle of Brownville,' and cannot just now. Sanders expects contributions from Kansas City, and he will try to raise some money. The Missouri Pacific railroad has done nothing yet toward buying the boat. I do not think the damage suits will be brought against the road."

General Sanders said: "I do not know what will be done. I understand Perry has made a proposition to release all the men except myself and the engineer and fireman, and I think we will accept. I expect to have 500 men in my command. I have just received word that seventy men from Denver, who are at Seneca, Kansas, will join us, and we expect a company from here."

United States Commissioner E. A. Wagener said: "I think the men will not be released. I do not believe Perry has consented to the release of the men on their own recognizance. He offered to do that at the preliminary hearing, but they wouldn't accept then, and I do not believe they will accept now. I am satisfied that Perry is in favor of holding all the men."

There will be a meeting at the Populist league rooms tonight, to complete the organization of the Topeka company. General J. S. Sanders was very much excited when he heard of the battle at Victor between the miners and deputies.

"I expected it," said he, "I knew it was only a question of time when this thing would come. The union men are determined, and are well armed with Winchester, shot guns and revolvers. They will fight until they are exterminated or until the deputies surrender."

"What caused this strike?" asked the reporter.

"The trouble was caused by a dispute over wages. The men demanded \$3 a day for nine hours work or \$2.75 for eight hours. The largest mine owner, a man named Stratton agreed to pay the wages asked for, and the men went to work."

This trouble is in the district court where only gold is mined.

"The men with me," continued the general, "are nearly all from the silver districts. They came to Cripple Creek to get work but found the strike on and refused to take the place of the strikers for they are all union men."

A BIG FIZZLE.

The Unemployed's March on the Mayor Fails for Lack of Leadership.

The local army of unemployed did not march upon Mayor Harrison this afternoon to demand work, as their programme announced it would. Somehow everything seemed to go wrong. In the first place the Trades Assembly hall was the place announced for the meeting, but the assembly at its session last night decided that the Coxeyites couldn't meet there without helping to pay rent.

So the unemployed league room was the place of meeting. The thirty-two men who have signed to join Sanders' army were there, and also about a dozen others, notable among whom were General Sanders, H. H. Artz, and Captain E. S. Hunter.

Nobody seemed to know what they were there for. General Sanders decided that the mayor made the remarks generally credited to him, that there was work in Topeka for all the unemployed. So the men decided it was no use, even as a formality, to go to the mayor for work.

The probabilities are that the local company will leave Topeka to join Sanders' army at Leavenworth Monday night or Tuesday morning. The matter of their transportation to Leavenworth is the all absorbing question at present. They can get nothing cheaper than the regular rate of \$1.67, which for 32 or more Coxeyites, sums up to no less than \$53.44.

It is proposed to call a big mass meeting for the purpose of raising this money at the court house next Monday night. General Sanders expected to start down the river for Kansas City Monday morning, but sees now that he can't go before Tuesday. His boat is the old "Belle of Brownville" which is being given a fresh coat of white paint and christened "The Commonwealer," probably to distinguish her from the numerous side-wheelers and other "wheelers" on the river.

At 3 o'clock speeches were commenced at the Coxey meeting. "General" Sanders made a short talk. He was followed by "General" Artz, who said among other things: "I am a law abiding citizen, but — the laws. The end of 30 days may find me in Washington, for I am in this movement soul and body."

Good Enough.

The Republican central committee this afternoon decided to hold Australian ballot primaries Saturday, June 16—no delegate convention.

GOING TO LAW.

Asa Bunn Who Charges Warden Chase With Boodling,

Will Mandamus Governor Lewelling at Once.

NO DODGING, SAYS HE.

The Charges Against Chase Must Be Investigated.

Bunn and Others Claim to Know a Great Deal.

Governor Lewelling will be compelled to order an investigation of the charges made against Warden Dick Chase and the directors of the penitentiary.

Asa Bunn, the discharged mine inspector, who is one of the men bringing the charges, is in Topeka today, and to a State Journal reporter this afternoon said: "Governor Lewelling does not seem to be willing to investigate the charges against the penitentiary officials, but he will investigate them just the same. When the charges were filed I thought of course they would be made public and an investigation ordered at once."

"The law says when charges are filed against such officials the governor shall at once lay the matter before the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house and they shall summon three members of the house and two senators who shall form a committee to conduct the investigation."

"The governor has not done this; but we are going to commence mandamus proceedings in the supreme court and compel him to order an investigation. We can prove all there is in the charges filed and more, too."

"The trouble is that Dick Chase has always been a boodler of the worst kind. I fought him and helped down him after he sold out at Wichita, but he did not know I was the man until after I was at work in the mines."

"I have been a reformer for thirty-five years and Dick Chase is mistaken and all other folks are mistaken who think I will submit to the kind of crookedness that has been going on at the penitentiary without entering my protest."

"Lamm, the Republican mine superintendent, couldn't stand Chase's administration any longer and he quit. Chase didn't know where he could get a mine superintendent and John Yarroll, the chief clerk, said he knew a man who could fill the bill. He told him his name was Bunn and he was working for the Santa Fe. When Yarroll said 'Santa Fe' Chase just jumped at the chance to get a man. He argued that if I was working for the Santa Fe, of course I was a boodler and a tool, but wasn't he mistaken?"

"Soon after I took charge of the mines, Mr. Gallagher, the state mine inspector, visited the mines, and in his report said the shaft must be repaired at once. I attempted to comply with the advice of the state mine inspector and commenced to repair the shaft, which I knew needed repairing badly, and which I had said before should be repaired."

"Chase ordered me to let the shaft alone and get out coal. He was so greedy for boodle that he did not care if the mine caved in. I insisted on repairing the shaft and we had more trouble and then he called me up and without any investigation whatever discharged me."

"He tried to work Stonehecker the storekeeper on his thieving scheme against the state but Stonehecker wouldn't stand it and he was fired, too. John Yarroll the chief clerk who keeps the books is also at outs with Chase because he won't do the bookkeeping according to the Chase system but he don't dare fire Yarroll."

"We are going to have an investigation that will open the eyes of the people of the State."

BANK STATEMENT.

A Decrease is Shown in Every Thing, Even the Reserve.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease \$1,397,425; loans, decrease \$233,300; specie, decrease \$283,000; legal tenders, decrease \$1,511,200; deposits, decrease \$2,937,190; circulation, decrease \$37,600.

The banks now hold \$77,601,700 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

THE RAILROAD WINS.

The Illinois Central Railroad Victorious in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The case of the United States vs the Illinois Central road known as the Lake Front case was decided by the supreme court in favor of the railroad, Justice Field delivering the opinion.

Justices Brewer and Brown dissented holding that the United States resumed the same interest in the property as an individual who had granted property for a certain object and might apply to the court afterward for a decree to prevent its diversion from that purpose. This case was another phase of the lake front litigation, the most important feature having been decided heretofore.

NO FREE COINAGE.

Representative Tracy Says All Chances of a 16 to 1 Ratio is Ended.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Representative Tracy of New York, who has been most active in defeating Bland's silver moves, says all chance of a free coinage measure at a ratio of 16 to 1 is at an end, in the present congress. Mr. Tracy joins issue with Mr. Bland in the latter's statement that the recent Missouri convention endorsed free coinage at 16 to 1.

"On this point Mr. Tracy says: 'Mr. Bland was given a royal reception at his state convention and I am glad of it, but he was also given a platform that he must realize better than most men, ends all chance of free coinage being adopted at 16 to 1 with silver selling at 62 cents an ounce.'"

CLEARED THE RAILROAD.

Populist Investigation Finds the Santa Fe Obeying the Law.

There has been more or less complaint that the Santa Fe railroad company operated coal mines in connection with its railroad business and dealt in coal. This would be a violation of the law, and last fall the governor at the request of the miners, ordered M. B. Nicholson to make an investigation. He did so, and reported no infringement of the law.

Recently the investigation was reopened and the charge was made that the Santa Fe railroad company bought the output of the penitentiary mines and that the coal was sold by the railroad company.

Again Nicholson was asked to make an investigation and he makes the following report:

May 25th, 1894.

Hon. John T. Little, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR:—As requested by yourself and the governor I went to Lansing and investigated the charge that the output of the penitentiary coal mine is sold to the A. T. & S. F. company for commercial purposes and that said company is selling the product of said mine in violation of the laws of the state.

Through the courtesy of the warden and clerk of the penitentiary the records of the prison were put at my disposal, and every assistance given me to fully investigate the matter.

I found that during the year 1893, Mr. O. S. Hiatt had been in control, under contract with the state, of all the product of the mine, except the quantity necessary for the state purposes, and I further found that Mr. Hiatt had a contract with the Atchison road to take off his hands all of said coal which he could not dispose of elsewhere.

Under the contract with the state, Mr. Hiatt received from June 1st, 1893, to May 24th, 1894, both days inclusive, 1,587 cars of coal of which he delivered or had consigned to the A. T. & S. F. Co., 656 cars and 931 to other consignees. The most of the coal for the Santa Fe road went to Argentine, some to Lexington Junction, some to Atchison, and one or two cars to Leavenworth. It seems to me from all I can learn that the railroad used all this coal for fuel in operating its road and that the transaction is legitimate and legal and furnishes no ground for complaint or interference on the part of the state.

Very respectfully submitted,

M. B. NICHOLSON.